

HAVERFORDWEST
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

7 SEP 1950

R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1949

Haverfordwest Rural District Council

c o o o o o

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1949

o o o v o o

W. J. Y. SPEEDY,

M.B., B.Ch., (Q.U.B.). L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H.



District Health Department,
10, Picton Place,
Haverfordwest.
August, 1950.

To the Haverfordwest Rural District Council.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, MADAM and GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report upon matters affecting the public health in the District during the year 1949.

The total population of the District has risen considerably over the preceding year. The natural increase in proportion, i.e. + 153, is also considerably higher. The Birth-Rate is higher and compares favourably with the Rate for the County and the Country as a whole. I have no doubt that the improvement in housing has influenced the raising of the Birth-Rate. Both the Still-Birth Rate and the Illegitimate Birth-Rate are satisfactory. The General Death-Rate has decreased over the preceding year, and compares very favourably with the average national Death-Rate. Deaths from various causes are discussed at length in the body of the Report.

There was some increase in the incidence of Infectious Disease during the year. This was accounted for by the Whooping-Cough reaching epidemic proportions. The absence of Diphtheria and Infantile Paralysis from the list will be noted. The absence of Diphtheria is gratifying, and it is hoped that, with the continuation of Immunisation, the disease will never again appear on the notification list. There was a decrease in the fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In the chapter dealing with Vaccination against Smallpox I have strongly advocated the continuation of Infant Vaccination.

There is a country-wide campaign to raise the general hygiene of food, food-handlers, and food premises. In this connection the Council have agreed to adopt the Byelaws of the Ministry of Food regarding the handling and distribution of food. A report upon the Health and Clean Food Exhibition, which was held in the Haverfordwest Borough District during the year, is given out at Appendix D to this Report.

We have been successful in raising the general standard of cleanliness of milk supplies, and with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, it is hoped that further improvements will be obtained. The chapters on Housing and Water Supplies will show the extensive work being carried on to improve the public health in this direction. The realisation of the proposed sewerage schemes will also be a milestone in the Public Health record of the Council.

By attention to routine matters, often tedious ,and by careful watching of all factors which may affect the public health, your officials are performing a great task.

In conclusion,I wish to thank all members of the Council for their understanding of the official approach to Public Health matters, and their consideration, during the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. Y. SPEEDY.

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Part I

VITAL STATISTICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

1. Estimated Mid-Year Population	21,250
2. Natural Increase In Population (Births Minus Deaths)	+153
3. Birth-Rate	18.1 (a)
4. Still-Birth Rate	25.0 (b)
5. Illegitimate Birth-Rate	53.9 (c)
6. Crude Death-Rate	11.1 (a)
7. Corrected Death-Rate	11.1 (a)
8. Infantile Mortality Rate	23.1 (c)
9. Maternal Mortality Rate	2.5 (b)
10. Cancer Death Rate	1.69 (a)
11. Notification Rate of Measles	1.9 (a)
12. Notification Rate of Whooping-Cough	5.1 (a)
13. Notification Rate of Scarlet Fever	0.94 (a)
14. Notification Rate of Pneumonia	0.56 (a)
15. Notification Rate of Erysipelas	0.09 (a)
16. Notification Rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.69 (a)
17. Notification Rate of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.18 (a)
18. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-Rate	0.61 (a)
19. Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	nil (a)

(a) Per 1000 Population.

(b) Per 1000 Total Births.

(c) Per 1000 Live Births.

BIRTHS and BIRTH-RATES

Summary of Births for 1949:—

	Live Births			Still Births		
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.
Legitimate	184	184	368	5	5	10
Illegitimate	13	8	21	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	197	192	389	5	5	10

Classification of Births.

Total Births (Live & Still) for the District for 1949—399 (356)	
Live Births for the District for 1949	—389 (339)
Still Births for the District for 1949	—10 (17)
Illegitimate Births for the District for 1949	—21 (28)

Births-Rates (i.e. per 1000 population).

Birth-Rate for the District for 1949	—	18.1	(16.5)
Birth-Rate for Pembrokeshire for 1949	—	16.7	(17.6)
Birth-Rate for England and Wales for 1949	—	16.7	(17.9)

Still Birth-Rates (i.e. per 1000 Live and Still Births).

Still Birth-Rate for the District for 1949	—	25.0	(47.7)
Still Birth-Rate for Pembrokeshire for 1949	—	27.3	(29.5)
Still Birth-Rate for England & Wales for 1949—	23.0	(23.0)	

Illegitimate Birth-Rates (per 1000 Live Births).

Illegitimate Birth-Rates for District for 1949	—	53.9	(78.6)
Illegitimate Birth-Rate for England & Wales for 1949	—	50.0	(53.0)

Discussion of Birth Statistics.

There was an increase of 50 in the number of Live Births over the preceding year. This gives a Birth-Rate of 18.1 for 1949, as compared with the Rate of 16.5 for 1948. It is satisfactory to see this increase in the Birth-Rate, as the Birth-Rate in the Country as a whole is on the decline. The Birth-Rate for the District is considerably higher than the Rate for the County and the Rate for England and Wales. The improved Housing situation in the District undoubtedly has had some effect in raising the Birth-Rate.

There has been a marked decline in the Still Birth-Rate from 47.7 in 1948 to 25 in 1949. This Rate now compares favourably with the Still-Birth-Rate for the County and for England and Wales.

The Illegitimate Birth-Rate has also greatly decreased from 78.6 in 1948 to 53.9 in 1949. This Rate has almost come down to the level of the Illegitimate Birth-Rate of 50 for the whole of England and Wales.

* Figures in brackets are for 1948.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES

Total Deaths in the District during 1949:—

Males	117	(120)
Females	119	(120)
Total	236	(240)

Crude Death-Rate.

i.e. No. of deaths per 1000 population during the year.

Death-Rate for the District for 1949	—	11.1	(11.7)
Death-Rate for Pembrokeshire for 1949	—	12.5	(12.3)
Death-Rate for England and Wales for 1949	—	11.7	(10.8)

Corrected Death-Rate.

For the purposes of comparison of the Death-Rate of different Districts, the Crude Death-Rate is corrected by allowing for the differences in sex and age distribution in the District.

Comparability Index for the District for 1949	—	1.0
Corrected Death-Rate for the District for 1949	—	11.1

Main Causes of Death.

	M	F	T.
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (including Senility).	43	49	92
Cancer (all forms)	22	14	36
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	12	22	34
Diseases of the Respiratory System	8	10	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	7	13
Violent Deaths	8	4	12
Diseases of the Digestive System	6	3	9
Infant Deaths	5	4	9
Diseases of Kidney and Urinary System	5	2	7
Infectious Diseases (excluding T.B. & Pneumonia)	2	1	3
Diseases of the Blood	—	2	2
Maternal Deaths	—	1	1
Total	117	119	236

Deaths according to Age-Groups:—

0—1 years	—	9	30—50 years	—	13
1—15 years	—	4	50—70 years	—	79
15—30 years	13		70+ years	—	118 (49.5%)

Cancer Statistics.

Total number of deaths from Cancer in District in 1949 — 36 (42)

The following is a summary of the sites of Cancer lesions:

	M	F	Tot.
Cancer of Digestive System	17	7	24
Cancer of Female genital organs	—	4	4
Cancer of Male genital organs	2	—	2
Cancer of Brain	1	1	2

Cancer of Lung	—	1	1
Cancer of Glands	1	1	2
Cancer of Bladder	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	22	14	36

The following is a summary of the age-groups in which the Cancer deaths took place:—

0—15 years	—	1
15—30 years	—	2
50—70 years	—	21
70+ years	—	12

Cancer Death-Rate for the District — 1.69

* Figures in brackets are for 1948.

Infant Mortality Statistics.

Number of Infant Deaths in the District for 1949 — 9 (4)

The following is a list of causes of Infant Deaths:—

	M	F	Tot.
Prematurity	2	1	3
Developments Defects	1	1	2
Haemorrhage	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Accidental and Birth Injury	1	1	2
	—	—	—
Total	5	4	9

The deaths took place in the following age-groups:—

0—24 hours	—	5	1—3 months	—	nil
1—7 days	—	1	3—6 months	—	2
8—30 days	—	nil	7 12 months	—	1

Infantile Mortality Rate.

i.e. No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 Live Births

Infantile Mortality Rate for the District for 1949—23.1 (11.2)

Infantile Mortality Rate for Pembrokeshire for 1949 —37.7 (36.2)

Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1949 —32.0 (34.0)

Maternal Mortality Rate.

i.e. No. of deaths of women directly attributable to Child-Birth per 1000 total births:—

Maternal Mortality Rate for District for 1949 — 2.5 (2.9)

Maternal Mortality Rate for England & Wales for 1949 — 0.98

Discussion of Death Statistics.

For the third year in succession there has been a fall in the total number of deaths during the year. The Crude Death-Rate has fallen from 12.8 in 1947 to 11.1 for the year 1949. This Rate is lower than the Rate for England and Wales, as a

whole, and is a satisfactory state of affairs. A study of the Deaths by Age-Groups will show that 49.5 per cent of total deaths took place in the Age-Group 70 plus years. This, in combination with the low Death-Rate is very gratifying, especially as the Death-Rate in the County and the Country is on the increase.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has increased over the Rate for 1948, but is still well below the Rate for the County and the Country as a whole. The Mortality of Infants has therefore been very satisfactory during the year. A study of the Infant Mortality Statistics will show that both sexes were more or less equally affected; that the biggest single cause of death is Prematurity, and that the majority of Infant deaths occurred during the first week of life.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is slightly lower than the Rate for 1948. But it is still a high Rate as compared with the average Rate for England and Wales. However, it is satisfactory to see a reduction in the Rate, however small. Prompt medical attention for serious maternity cases in very rural areas is still a big problem.

There has been a reduction in the total number of deaths from Cancer, from 42 in 1948 to 36 in 1949. Cancer accounts for 15.2 per cent of all deaths in 1949, as compared with 17.5 per cent in 1948. The Cancer Death Rate (i.e. number of Cancer deaths per 1000 population) is 1.69. It will be noted from the Cancer statistics that the great majority of deaths were due to Cancer of the Digestive Tract and associated organs. Also that the great majority of the deaths took place in the Age-Group 50—70 years. It will also be seen that there were considerably more deaths from Cancer amongst Males than amongst Females.

It is pleasing to see some reduction in this dread disease, especially as the mortality from Cancer throughout the Country as a whole is steadily increasing. In spite of the large number of persons employed in Cancer Research, and the expenditure of huge sums of money, nothing of real value, as to the cause or cure of Cancer has come to light. The only effective means of combating the mortality from the disease to-day, is early diagnosis and surgical treatment. Early diagnosis can only be obtained by routine examination of the "apparently" healthy population, and the thorough investigation of vague symptoms in persons of Cancer age. The Mass Radiography Service is of great value in detecting early chest Cancer. But this method of examination is primarily for the detection of pulmonary tuberculosis, and is therefore confined to the chest region. A routine method for the examination of the Abdominal organs to detect early Cancer, would greatly reduce the mortality from this dread disease.

Deaths from Tuberculosis will be discussed in the special chapter devoted to Tuberculosis .

Deaths from Infectious Diseases will be discussed in the chapter devoted to this group of diseases.

There was an increase in the number of Violent Deaths, i.e., Homicide, Suicide, and accidental, over the preceding year. Violent deaths amounted to 5 per cent of all deaths in 1949, as compared with the figure of 3.8 per cent in 1948. The following is a classification of deaths from Violent Causes:—

	M	F	Tot.
Suicide	2	—	2
Road Accidents	3	—	3
Home Accidents	—	4	4
Work	1	—	1
Railway	1	—	1
Other Cause	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Total	8	4	12

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following Infectious Diseases were notified during the year:—

	M	F	Tot.	
Whooping-Cough	52	58	110	(19)
Measles	23	19	42	(65)
Scarlet Fever	9	11	20	(11)
Pneumonia	7	5	12	(4)
Erysipelas	1	1	2	(nil)
	—	—	—	
	92	94	186	(102)

* Figures in brackets are for 1948.

There was a greater total incidence of Infectious Disease during 1949. This was due to the epidemic of Whooping-Cough which occurred during the winter 1948-49. Scarlet Fever has been on the increase in comparison with previous years.

It should be noted that not a single case of Diphtheria was notified during the year. This is probably the first Annual Report for the District which has not had Diphtheria in its notification list.

It should also be noted, with satisfaction, that no cases of Infantile Paralysis (Poliomyelitis) were notified.

There has been no further advance as regards mass Immunisation against Whooping-Cough since my Annual Report for 1948. Field trials are being carried out, but no recommendations have yet been made by the Ministry of Health. A considerable number of children are being Immunised privately with the combined Diphtheria and Whooping-Cough vaccine, and there appears to be grounds for assuming that this combined vaccine gives full protection against Diphtheria, and a moderate degree of protection against Whooping-Cough.

Reference is made to Smallpox in the chapter dealing with Vaccination.

The following is a comparison of the Notification Rate of Infectious Diseases for 1949 between England and Wales as a whole, and the Haverfordwest Rural District. The Rate is given as the number of cases of each Disease, per 1000 of the population:—

	England and Wales	H.R.D.
Measles	8.95	1.9
Whooping-Cough	2.39	5.1
Scarlet Fever	1.63	.94
Pneumonia	.80	.56
Erysipelas	.19	.09
Diphtheria	.04	nil
Infantile Paralysis	.13	nil
Typhoid Fever	.01	nil
Smallpox	.00	nil
Food Poisoning	.14	nil
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	.02	nil

From this table it will be seen that the only Infectious Disease in the Rural District which exceeds the Rate for England and Wales as a whole is Whooping-Cough.

x Tuberculosis is dealt with separately in another chapter.

The following deaths occurred from Infectious Diseases during the year:—

	M	F	Tot.
Influenza	2	3	5
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Whooping-Cough	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	4	5	9 (9)

Deaths from Infectious Disease, therefore accounted for 3.8 per cent of all deaths during 1949. This figure is exactly the same as for 1948.

TUBERCULOSIS

Although Tuberculosis is an Infectious Disease, it is treated separately on account of its importance. Tuberculosis is again divided into two groups, i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which affects the Respiratory System, and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which affects either parts of the body. Pulmonary Tuberculosis causes a relatively high Death-Rate: on the other hand Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis causes a great deal of suffering and invalidism, but a relatively low Death-Rate.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Some general remarks regarding the aetiology and Predisposing causes of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were given in the Annual Report for 1947 and 1948.

The following fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year:—

Males	11
Females	3
	—
	14 (16)

For the third successive year there has been a decrease in fresh notifications. The Notification Rate for 1949 is therefore 0.69 per 1000 population, as compared with 0.79 for 1948.

The following is a summary of the Age-Groups in which the cases occurred:—

0—15 years	—	nil
15—30 years	—	8
30—50 years	—	3
50+ years	—	4

The large number of cases in the Age-Group 15—30 years will be noted.

The following deaths occurred due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year:—

Males	6
Females	7
	—
	13 (4)

This is a large increase over the number of 4 for the preceding year. Pulmonary Tuberculosis, therefore, in 1949, caused 5.5 per cent of total deaths, and a Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-Rate of 0.61 per 1000 population. The corresponding Rate for England and Wales is 0.45.

The largest number of deaths took place in the Age-Group 15—30 years. Both sexes were, more or less, equally affected.

* Figures in brackets are for 1948.

The Chest Physician, his staff and the Chest Clinic attached to the County Hospital, have again during the year greatly assisted in the matters relating to the control of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The year 1949 was notable for the first visit of the Mass Radiography Service for use by the general population. Some trouble and expense were gone to in publicising the visit of this Unit. The results, however, proved worth this initial expense. The Unit was stationed at Haverfordwest, Milford Haven and Fishguard. The Mine Depot, Milford Haven, and the Armarant Depot at Trecwn were allocated special sessions. The total number of persons from the general population examined at the three centres was 1530. In addition to these, large numbers of school children were examined, and also the personnel of the Trecwn and Milford Depots. It is impossible to give a figure for the number of persons from the Rural District examined, but with these three centres they were given ample opportunity.

Approximately 6 case of Active Tuberculosis were diagnosed, and as these were diagnosed in the early stages they have an excellent chance of complete recovery. Many other diseases in the Chest including Cancer, Heart disease, Thyroid Disease and other Lung disease were diagnosed. These, too, because of early diagnosis, stand a better chance of cure than if they had been diagnosed at a later date.

A considerable number of cases of healed Tuberculosis were diagnosed. This shows that people can have Tuberculosis and recover from it without being actually aware of the process. The danger in these cases is that they are, unknowingly, a source of infection and hence a danger to public health.

The response to this initial visit of the Service was excellent, and a periodic visit of the Unit to the District is being sought.

Detailed statistics of the Mass Miniature Radiography Service are given at Appendix A to this Report.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following fresh cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year:—

Males	1
Females	3
	—
	4 (6)

This is a considerable decrease upon the preceding year and is a matter of satisfaction. The Notification Rate of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 1949 was 0.18 per 1000 population.

There were no deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is a summary of the Immunisations carried out during the year:—

Sessional. Primary Immunisation:—

0—5 years — 65

5+ years — 93

Total 158

Re-inforcement Immunisation:—

5—10 years — 54

10—15 years — 101

Total 155

Private. Primary Immunisation:—

0—5 years — 122

5+ years — 8

Total 130

Re-inforcement Immunisation:—

5—10 years — 13
10—15 years — 8

—
Total 21

Total number of children Immunised during the year — 464

There were no notifications of Diphtheria, or deaths from Diphtheria, during the year.

Both the Incidence and Mortality from Diphtheria continue to decrease rapidly throughout the Country as a whole. Mass Immunisation against Diphtheria has undoubtedly contributed largely to this reduction. Providing the high standard of immunity can be maintained, Diphtheria should be almost eradicated from the community in a few years time.

VACCINATION

All vaccinations have been carried out by private arrangement between parents and their family doctor. The following is a summary of the vaccinations carried out during the year:—

Primary Vaccination:—

0—1 years — 94
1—4 years — 8
5—14 years — 1
15+ years — 3
—
Total 106

Re-vaccination:—

0—14 years — nil
15+ years — 6
—
Total 6

Parents wishing to have their children vaccinated, or adults wishing to be vaccinated or Re-vaccinated, can have vaccination carried out, free of charge, by arrangement with their family doctor. The doctor is re-imbursed (on completion of a special Vaccination Record Card which is returned to the District M.O.H.) by the County Council according to a scale of fees laid down by the Ministry of Health. The Scale of fees is given at Appendix B to this Report.

Compulsory Vaccination against Smallpox was withdrawn in the United Kingdom in 1949, and has now been made a voluntary act the same as Diphtheria Immunisation. There are many good reasons why parents should continue to have their children vaccinated. The following are some of these reasons:—

1. Young persons entering certain professions and trades are required to be vaccinated, e.g. Health Services, Forces, Overseas employment. If vaccination has been

carried out in Infancy, then Re-vaccination is a simple procedure and produces a good Immunity. If, however, these persons have not been Immunised as infants, then Primary Vaccination can be an unpleasant and inconvenient experience.

2. Many Countries throughout the World insist that persons entering them from the United Kingdom—whether on business or pleasure—must be vaccinated before being allowed to enter the country. Here again it is to the advantage of such persons to have been vaccinated in Infancy.
3. Smallpox is prevalent in many foreign countries and with the passage of ships and aircraft between these countries and the United Kingdom, there is always the danger of the disease being imported. Several outbreaks of Smallpox during the past 2 years have been due to this cause. Fortunately, as a result of the old Compulsory Vaccination, there is still a high level of Immunity to the disease in the United Kingdom. However, if vaccination of infants is now neglected, a generation will arise which is no longer Immune, and an imported case of Smallpox would then have wide spread and serious results.

Part 2

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

MILK SUPPLIES

General Statistics.

Number of Distributors registered with Council at 31st
31st December, 1949 (i.e. Retailers only) — 8

The following is a classification of these Distributors:—

Designated:—

T.T.	3
Accredited	nil
Heat Treated	4
Ungraded	1

Total 8

The amount of each type of milk consumed in the District
is as follows:—

Designated	— 30 per cent	(29 per cent)
Heat Treated	— 9 per cent	(8 per cent)
Ungraded	— 61 per cent	(63 per cent)

369 inspections of Farms and Dairies were carried out during the year.

Number of Warning letters regarding milk during the
year — 9

Number of Vendors appearing before P.H. Committee — 1

Number of Vendors struck off register during the year
—nil

Milk Sampling.

The Scheme for the general bacteriological sampling of consumer milk supplies, which was commenced in 1948, was carried on during 1949. The samples are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, for testing and reports. The Methylene Blue and the b.coli tests are those performed as a routine. The following is a general summary of the result of sampling during 1949:—

Satisfactory	224	— 59.8%	(49.3%)
Doubtful	95	— 25.5%	(24.6%)
Unsatisfactory	55	— 14.7%	(26.1%)
Total	374		

* Figures in brackets are for 1948.

These results show a great improvement over those for the preceding year. The percentage of unsatisfactory samples fell from 26.1 in 1948 to 14.7 in 1949. This, coupled with the exceptionally warm summer of 1949, is very satisfactory, and is strong encouragement for continuing the Sampling Scheme.

In addition to the samples for General Bacteriological examination, 4 samples were taken for Specific Bacteriological examination (i.e. Biological Samples). Three of these special samples were from milk suspected of containing the Tuberculosis organism: all three proved negative. The fourth sample was a milk suspected of containing the Scarlet Fever organisms: it also proved to be negative.

Rinsings from 24 milk bottles, to test the effectiveness of bottle cleansing equipment, were taken from Dairies during the year. The results of these are as follows:—

Satisfactory	17 rinsings.
Unsatisfactory	7 rinsings.

Milk Legislation.

The following new legislation affecting milk came into operation on 1st October, 1949:—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949;

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regs., 1949;

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regs., 1949.

These Regulations were made jointly by the Minister of Health, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Minister of Food, by powers conferred upon them by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the Transfer of Functions (Food and Drugs) Act, 1948, and the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949.

The main points arising out of the new legislation are enumerated in Appendix C to this Report. The fundamental change is that all matters affecting milk at Production level are no longer the responsibility of the District Council, but are handled by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Conclusion.

There has been a small increase in the amount of Designated and Pasteurised milk consumed during the year. There is still room for further improvement in this direction.

The Milk Sampling Scheme has proved to be a worth while scheme.

The efficient inspection of Cowsheds and Dairies carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department contributed greatly to raising the general standard of cleanliness in the production and distribution of milk. The new milk Legislation takes away this aspect of Public Health from the Council, and it now becomes the duty of officers appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to carry on the work. There is little doubt that one of the reasons for the change is that

many Local Authorities were not carrying out their duty in this direction. But this cannot be said of the Haverfordwest Rural District Council.

Distributor of milk is the new name applied to those persons who are concerned only with the retail of milk for public consumption. It is essential that a Distributor should have a proper place (i.e. a Dairy) to act as a collecting and distributing centre for the milk which he sells. This is not stated implicitly in the Legislation, but is implied. The Council should insist in every Distributor having a Dairy which complies with the standards desired by the staff of the Public Health Department.

WATER SUPPLIES

General Statistics.

Estimated number of premises in District with piped water supply at 31st December, 1949	—	48%
Number of new connections to mains during year	—	449
Number of Wells, Springs, etc., used as a source of water in the district	—	61
Number of Inspections of premises carried out during the year re water supplies	—	178
Number of Inspections of Wells during the year	—	103
Number of Preliminary Notices served during the year	—	2
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with during the year	—	2
Number of Statutory Notices Served during the year	—	6
Number of Statutory Notices complied with during the year	—	3
Number of cases taken to Court	—	nil

Sampling.

The Council has an annual contract with the Public Analyst at Carmarthen for Bacteriological and Chemical testing of water supplies. The following is a summary of sampling during the year:—

	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Piped Water	36	3	7	2
Wells and Springs	9	14	2	—

Piped Water Schemes in the District.

The following major piped water schemes are in use in the District:—

1. North Regional Scheme.

The trunk main of this Scheme runs from Little Newcastle to Solva, and gives off branch mains to Mathry, Trevine, Abercastle, Llanon, Llanrhian, Wolfscastle, Hayscastle, Treffynnon and Brawdy. The Source of this scheme is Hotwells Glanrhyd. The water from the Source is stored at Hotwells and chlorina-

ted, and serves the above named areas by gravitation: the water from Glanrhyd is filtered, chlorinated and pumped to connect with the trunk main at Little Newcastle.

2. St. Davids Water Supply.

The Source of this supply consists of several springs situated at Nine-wells, Solva. These Springs feed a single artificial well, from whence the water is pumped to a storage reservoir on high ground in the proximity of the Springs, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St. Davids. The water is chlorinated during pumping to storage reservoir, and reaches St. Davids by gravitation from here.

3. Hook and Llangwm Scheme.

Source of this supply consists of several Springs in the neighbourhood of Nash Farm. Water is supplied by gravitation to Hook and Llangwm through the usual water mains. No prior treatment to public consumption has been found necessary.

4. Prescelly Trunk Main.

The Prescelly trunk main conveys upland surface water from the Prescelly gathering grounds, and Impounding Reservoir, to many Districts in South Pembrokeshire. The water is filtered and chlorinated at source. The Prescelly gathering grounds, Impounding Reservoir, treatment plant, and mains, are now the property of the Prescelly Joint Water Board, of which Board the Council is a member.

The Prescelly trunk main supplies branch mains to Clarbeston Road, Crundale, North Prendergast, Merlin's Bridge, Johnston, Steynton, Freystrop, Tier's Cross, Broad and Little Haven, Llanstadwell and Rosemarket and district.

The following major piped schemes are under construction:—

1. Central Regional Scheme (Prescelly Trunk Main)

This Scheme is hoped to be completed in 1951, and will supply Spittal, Treffgarne, Roch, Camrose, and surrounding districts.

2. South West Regional Scheme (Prescelly Trunk Main).

This scheme is hoped to be completed in 1951, and will supply St. Ishmaels, Dale, Marloes, and surrounding districts.

The following schemes have been approved but not yet commenced:—

Further extensions from Prescelly Trunk Mains:—

- a) Nolton Cross to Broad Haven.
- b) Camrose to Portfield Gate.
- c) Camrose to Crowhill.
- d) Spittal to Triffleton.
- e) Treffgarne Owen to Rhydgale and Roch Mill.

Minor Piped Schemes.

Minor Piped Water Schemes are in operation as follows:—

1. Puncheston.

Supplies village by stand pipes.

2. St. Nicholas.

Supplies Village and Proposed New Housing Site by stand pipes, and house connections.

3. Trecwn.

Supplies Village and Housing Sites by house connections.

Conclusion.

The number of premises in the District with a piped water supply has increased from 38 per cent in 1948 to 48 per cent in 1949. This represents a satisfactory extension of piped water, and if it can be maintained many water problems will be solved. All pressure should be brought to bear on property owners to join up to water mains, where facilities are present for reasonably easy connections.

There are many scattered premises in the District where it is economically impossible to provide a piped water supply. Such premises depend upon wells and springs. In these cases all possible precaution should be taken by the Council to ensure that these wells and springs are a safe source of public water supply. In considering the supply of piped water to isolated premises, farms supplying milk for human consumption should have priority. There are several dairy farms in the District which are using an unsatisfactory water supply in the production of milk. In conjunction with the Grant aided schemes through the Ministry of Agriculture, several isolated premises are being supplied with piped water.

FOOD CONTROL

Registered Premises.

The following is a summary of the premises in the District which are registered under the Food and Drugs Act:—

Ice-Cream Premises	33
Prepared Food Premises	8
Slaughter-Houses	nil
Knacker's Yards	2

The new Registrations during 1949 were as follows:—

Ice-Cream Premises	28
Prepared Food Premises	5

No. of Inspections of Registered Premises during year— 248

No. of Intimation notices served — 11

No. of Intimation notices complied with — 10

No. of Statutory notices served — nil

Food Stuffs Condemned.

The following foods were found unfit for human consumption, and condemned, during the year:—

Cream Filling Powder	45 lbs
Potatoes	40 lbs
Bacon	38 lbs
Tinned Foods	198 tins
Cheese	15½ lbs
Butter	15 lbs

Meat Inspection.

No routine meat inspection is carried out in the District. There are no Slaughter Houses.

Ice-Cream Supplies.

No. of Producers in the District	nil
No. of P—Retailers in the District	nil
No. of Retailers in the District	33

A scheme for the general bacteriological sampling of Ice-cream was commenced during 1949. Samples are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Carmarthen for testing and reports. The methylene blue test is the routine test applied. A total of 30 samples were taken during the Summer months of 1949. The results of these were as follows:—

Grade I (Highly Satisfactory)	2
Grade II (Satisfactory)	5
Grade III (Doubtful)	9
Grade IV (Unsatisfactory)	12
Unclassified	2

Total 30

These results showed that something was seriously wrong with the Ice-Cream business in the District, and that a system of routine sampling would have to be continued. On investigation the faults were largely traced back to point of production. In view of these sampling results it was decided that during the Summer months Ice-Cream producers would be sampled twice monthly, and retailers once monthly; and that only occasional Grade III or Grade IV samples would be tolerated—also a high hygienic standard would be demanded in all premises registered for the production, sale, or storage of Ice-cream. During the winter months sampling will be carried on, but less extensively.

Food Poisoning.

No outbreaks of Food-Poisoning were notified in the District during the year.

Clean Food Campaign.

A 4-day Health and Clean Food Exhibition was held in Haverfordwest in the Autumn of 1949. This exhibition was sponsored jointly by the Council and the Haverfordwest Borough Council, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division). A special Report on this Exhibition is given at Appendix D to this Report.

Mineral Water Factories.

The only mineral water factory in the District is situated at Johnston. The purity of the product is being watched by bacteriological and chemical analyses. The premises is inspected as a routine for general cleanliness and Hygiene under the Factories and Workshops Act.

Handling and Distribution of Food.

The handling and distribution of food in the District leaves much to be desired. The Council has agreed to adopt the Model Bye-Laws of the Ministry of Food, regarding food handling and distribution. Every endeavour will be made to enforce these Bye-Laws, when they become law, so that the highest possible hygienic standard of food handling will be attained.

Knackers' Yards.

See chapter under Part III of this Report.

Bakehouses.

Total number of Bakehouses in the District 12

During the year the old milk factory at Johnston was adapted to a baker's; modern equipment has been introduced and the present conditons meet with the required standard of hygiene in bakehouses. The old sewage disposal plant has been improved upon and adapted to meet present day requirements.

While generally speaking the conditons in many buildings used for the purpose referred to above leaves much to be desired, we do feel that each year certain improvements do take place which result in the upgrading of the standard throughout the area.

Cafes, Hotels and Restaurants.

There are 45 Public Houses, 5 Hotels and 11 Cafes in the District.

With the introduction of a piped water supply to our major villages, a marked improvement has and is taking place in the general standard of sanitation in public houses, cafes and other premises used by the public.

Unfortunately, the land available within the curtilage of certain premises is so limited that satisfactory arrangements for disposal of waste water presents a real problem, but the sewerage schemes now contemplated in many villages within our area will overcome these difficulties.

In connection with public houses, in many instances a detailed inspection was made in company with the Police Officer of the area concerned and reports on the existing conditions were placed before the Magistrates when applications for renewals of licences were considered. These licences were issued subject to the recommendation for improvements being carried out to the satisfaction of the Authorities concerned.

It is of paramount importance that proper facilities for washing glasses and other utensils used in connection with the trade are provided on each premises.

With regard to cafes, here again inspections in detail were carried out and improvements of a major character have been executed in many instances.

Prepared Food Premises.

Premises registered under this heading are few in number, and consist mainly of fried fish shops, and buildings forming

part of butchers shops adapted for the manufacture of sausages. Although some consider that the former is outside the scope of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act all such premises within the Rural Authority are registered. Two main items receive careful consideration when application for registration is received:—

- (a) the methods to be adopted for the storage of raw materials and whether rat proof containers are used.
- (b) the facilities available to keep the premises and all equipment clean.

On subsequent inspection of such premises another factor which received careful consideration is the personal cleanliness of all those involved in the handling of raw materials and the finished product.

Speaking generally, much good work has been accomplished in this direction and the general standard of the premises referred to can be classified as satisfactory.

HOUSING

Housing Programme and Estates.

The following is a summary of the Council's Housing Programme during 1949:—

Number of New Houses completed by Council in 1949:—

Traditional Type	86
Airey Houses	70

—
156

No. of Council Houses in Course of Erection at 31st December, 1949 — 42

Estimated number of Council Houses to be completed in 1950 — 98

No. of Temporary Housing Units taken over by Council in 1949 — 15

The following is a summary of all Housing controlled by the Council at 31st December, 1949:—

Permanent Houses:—

Council Houses	305
Acquired Houses	nil

Temporary Houses:—

Prefabricated Huts	nil
Ex W.D. Huts	106
Requisitioned Premises	7

The following is a summary of Private Building in the District during the year:—

No. of new Houses completed — 16

No. of Houses under construction at 31st December — 15

Re-Housing and Overcrowding.

No. of applicants for Re-housing at 1st Jan., 1949	—	473
No. of applicants for Re-housing at 31st Dec., 1949	—	535
No. of cases of overcrowding at 1st Jan., 1949	—	169
No. of cases of overcrowding at 31st Dec., 1949	—	188
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	—	47
No. of families re-housed by the Council during the year:—		
In Council Houses	156	
In Hutments	15	
In Requisitioned Premises	nil	
		<hr/>
		171

The following is a summary of all families housed by the Council as at 31st December, 1949:—

In Council Houses	305
In Temporary Homes	106
In Requisitioned Houses	7
	<hr/>
	418

Repairs, Inspections, etc.

Total number of Housing Inspections during the year	—	2618
Permanent Houses	—	1204
Temporary Premises	—	1064
Newly Erected Houses	—	76
Drainage Tests	—	299
Surveys for Sewerage schemes	—	175
No. of Intimation notices for Repairs served	—	20
No. of Intimation notices for Repairs complied with	—	15
No. of Statutory notices for Repairs served	—	2
No. of Statutory notices for Repairs complied with	—	1
No. of cases taken to Court	—	nil

Demolitions, Closing Orders, etc.

No. of Time and Place notices served	—	47
No. of Demolition orders made	—	3
No. of Demolition orders carried out	—	2
No. of Closing Orders made	—	1
No. of Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	—	26
No. of cases where proposals for Repairs were accepted	—	14
No. of Demolition Orders outstanding at 31st Dec., 1949	—	16

General State of Housing.

The following is a summary of the Premises in the District classified according to Category:—

Category 1	733	—	18%
Category 2	297	—	7%
Category 3	1633	—	40%
Category 4	832	—	21%
Category 5	572	—	14%

Temporary Housing Sites.

The following is a summary of the temporary housing sites controlled by the Council:—

Site	No. of Huts.	No. of Fam.	Con.
Withybush Site 7	20	39	Fair
Withbush Site 11	5	15	Fair
Hayscastle Technical	3	3'	Fair
Hayscastle Domestic	8	8	Fair
Solva Site 1	23	25	Fair
Solva Site 3	8	16	Fair
Talbenny	3	4	Fair only
Trecwn	10	10	Fairly good
	80	120	

Conclusion

Once again there has been an increase in the number of Council Houses completed during the year, as compared with the preceding year. There have also, therefore, been more families re-housed. If this increase can be maintained for a few years the back of the Housing problem will be broken. Allocation of new Council houses is still on the Agricultural priority system. However, it is pleasing to see more and more houses becoming available to other rural workers on the general points system. There are many persons living and working in the District, and of great value to the District, who cannot be classified as Agricultural workers.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 156 premises in the District registered under the Factories and Workshops Act. Sixty-six inspections of these premises were carried out during the year. No defects were reported. There are no outworkers in the District.

Part 3

GENERAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Refuse Disposal.

Estimated number of premises served by Council Refuse collection and disposal scheme 45%

Number of Inspections carried out appertaining to refuse collection 54

Refuse is collected throughout the District by a 10 cu. yard refuse lorry. A second lorry is on loan from the Surveyor's Department to carry out additional fortnightly collections.

Refuse is disposed off by tipping at the following sites (a) Talbenny, (b) Freystrop, (c) St. Davids, and (d) Trecwn. These tips are semi-controlled, and situated well away from built-up areas. They are periodically treated for Rodent infestation.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of premises served for refuse collection and disposal during the year. A further increase still is desirable, and for this purpose a second full-time refuse lorry is required.

The receptacles provided by householders for refuse collection still remain unsatisfactory.

The following is a summary of Districts served:—

Merlin's Bridge, Freystrop, Llangwm, Johnston, Tiers Cross, Broad Haven, Little Haven, Steynton, Trecwn, Spittal, St. Davids, Solva, Mathry, Letterston, Clarbeston Road, Bethany Row, Slade Lane, Pembroke Ferry, Burton, Rosemarket, Llanstadwell, Hazelbeach, Dale, St. Ishmaels, Croesgoch, Hayscastle, Treffgarne, Hill Mountain, Herbrandston, Marloes, Talbenny, Trevine, Llanrhian, Camrose, Slade Villas, Pelcomb, Roch, Wolfscastle, Ambleston, Woodstock, Puncheston and Little Newcastle.

Sewerage Disposal.

No. of premises in District connected to Sewerage Disposal Plants — 6%

No. of premises in District served by cesspools — 29%

Major Sewerage Schemes.

There is only one Major Sewage Scheme in use by the Council, i.e. the Merlin's Bridge Scheme. This Scheme collects Sewage from Council houses at Merlin's Bridge and disposes

of it after sedimentation into the River Cleddau. This scheme is classed as a major scheme in view of the fact that it will form part of the proposed new scheme for the whole village.

There are, however, 6 other major schemes in the preliminary stages of proportion for the following areas:—Broad and Little Haven, Solva, Llangwm, Dale, Herbrandston and Letterston.

In addition to these the St. Davids Sewerage Scheme is actually under construction.

The completion of these schemes will greatly enhance the District as a whole, and as a necessary preliminary step to further development. The necessity for proper sewage disposal at Broad Haven and St. Davids, both of which attract many visitors, is urgent.

Minor Sewerage Schemes.

There are 40 minor Sewerage Schemes in use in the District, chiefly in connection with the Council's Housing Estates in various parts of the District. In addition 3 further schemes are in preparation.

Public Conveniences.

There are 3 All Purpose Public Conveniences situated in the District which have been erected by the Council. They are situated at (a) Broad Haven, (b) Newgale, and (c) Whitesands respectively. As regards Whitesands, the St. Davids Parish Council have undertaken the responsibility of maintaining cleanliness, etc., in the Convenience. This arrangement appears to be working well, and could with advantage be adopted for the other two conveniences.

There is little doubt that Public Conveniences are urgently required in other areas to increase their amenities, e.g. Llangwm, Solva, Little Haven, St. Davids, Letterston, etc. With the coming into operation of the Major Sewerage Schemes previously mentioned the opportunity will arise for the erection of conveniences in these places.

General Nuisances.

No. of Intimation Notices served for abatement of nuisance 19

No. of Statutory Notices served for abatement of nuisance 2

No. of Inspections carried out re nuisances 83

The chief forms of nuisance were as follows:—Company Sites (chiefly Gypsies), Overflowing Cesspools, Deposits of refuse, Defective Drainage, and fouling of Foreshores.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

No. of premises disinfected for Infectious Disease 21

No. of premises disinfested for vermin 1

Street Cleansing, Offensive Trades, Slaughter Houses, Smoke Abatement, Public Baths and Wash Houses, Common Lodging Houses, Salvage, Exhumation.

Nil to report.

KNACKERS' YARDS

There are two Knackers' Yards in the District situated at the Causeway, Camrose, and Wiston Mountain respectively. Both these premises are well isolated in the country and hence cause no nuisance to the public. However, unless proper hygienic control is assumed, they can be a source of danger to public health. With this in view the Yards are frequently inspected and certain conditions are laid down regarding disposal of carcasses and offal, and the prevention of Rodent infestation. The Yards are required to be re-Registered annually, and a full inspection is carried out before recommending re-registration.

The following is a summary of the animals dealt with at these yards during the year:—

	Cows	Horses	Young Animals
Camrose	338	60	59
Wiston	171	49	—

Considerable improvements have been carried out at these yards during 1949 as a result of action taken by the Public Health Department.

BURIAL OF THE VAGRANT DEAD

Three deaths in the District during the year where the Council had to make arrangements for burial according to the National Assistance Act of 1948.

Rodent Control.

Co-operation is given by the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the control of rodents in the District.

No. of Rodent Campaigns carried out by the Council	5
Estimated No. of rats killed	579

The Council have a trained rodent operator on its staff.

Rodent control was a main feature in the Clean Food and Health Exhibition previously referred to in the chapter on Food Control.

Sanitation in Public Premises.

No. of Inspections carried out during the year	—	58
No. of Intimation notices served during the year	—	17
No. of Statutory notices served during the year	—	2

As far as Public Houses are concerned co-operation with the Police Authorities is effected to ensure that adequate sanitation is provided before licences are granted. Similarly as regards Cafes and Food Stores, the officials of the Ministry of Food ask for a report on sanitary conditions before granting licences.

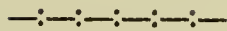
Every effort is made to ensure that there is Sanitary accommodation in Public Premises, and that there is also adequate washing facilities for glasses, utensils, etc.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

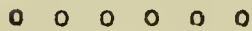
There are several elderly persons living alone in the District, under unfavourable conditons. However, the Council are opposed to forcibly removing these persons unless there are strong grounds for danger to Public Health arising.

During the year it was resolved to compulsory remove one such person, but before action was taken the death of the person concerned took place.

Part IV



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Statistics for the visit of the Mass Miniature Radiography Service to Haverfordwest, Milford Haven and Fishguard in September and October, 1949.

	Male	Female	Total
Total Examined	711	819	1530
Total Abnormal	41	47	88
Active Tuberculosis	3	2	5
Query Tuberculosis	3	1	4
Healed Tuberculosis	17	28	45
Heart Disease	1	5	6
Cancer (Malignant Growth)	2	—	2
Other Lung Diseases	13	7	20
Thyroid Diseases	—	1	1

The actual amount of Active Tuberculosis found was small. Whilst this is something to be thankful for, it must be remembered that only a small percentage of the total population was examined: also it is likely that many of those most likely to have Tuberculosis failed to attend, either through fear or for economic reasons.

The number of people found to have healed Tuberculosis is striking. In most of these people the disease has been mild, and has been overcome by the natural resistance of the persons concerned. This bears out the fact that many persons have unknowingly had Tuberculosis at some time or other, and overcome the infection.

It will also be noted that many other serious conditions, including Cancer, Throid disease, Heart Disease, etc., are detected by this Service.

It is hoped to have a return visit of the Unit before the end of 1950. It is also hoped that the attendance will be much greater at the next visit.

APPENDIX B

Scale of Fees laid down by Minister of Health for Immunisation and Vaccination.

The Ministry of Health, the British Medical Association and the County Councils Association agreed on the following scale of fees to be paid to general practitioners for vaccination and immunisation:—

“A fee of five shillings shall be paid to such a practitioner by the local Health Authority on receipt of a record in the standard form of the vaccination or immunisation of a person on the list of those to whom the practitioner is providing general medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act: that as regards smallpox vaccination the fee will be payable when a record is received showing either that the first injection resulted in successful vaccination or that an unsuccessful first injection was followed by a second attempt (as provided for on the record card), whether the second attempt proved successful or not: and that as regards diphtheria immunisation the payment of the fee will apply as respects the complete process, normally involving two injections, and also as respects the administration of a boosting dose of prophylactic given to a person primarily immunised at an earlier age. It is proved successful or not: and that as regards diphtheria immunisation at sessions arranged by a local Health Authority for which it may employ a general practitioner, the recognised scale of sessional fees shall apply, namely, a composite fee of forty-five shillings for sessions lasting normally from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and a composite fee of thirty shillings for sessions not normally exceeding one hour.”

Payment on this basis in respect of records of vaccination and immunisation to come into effect as from 5th July, 1948.

APPENDIX C

Main Points arising out of new Milk Legislation Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944

The Minister of Health and the Minister of Food acting jointly in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as amended by the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, made the following Regulations:—

(a) The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.

(b) (1) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

(2) The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

(a) As and from the first day of October 1949, the new regulations provide for the registration by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of dairy farms, and of persons carrying on, or proposing to carry on, the trade of a dairy farmer. Prior to the first of October, all registrations were carried out by the Local Authority. The new regulations provide also for the refusal or cancellation of any such registration by the Minister if in his opinion, having regard to conditions existing at the premises to be registered, the regulations cannot be complied with. These are powers which were not enjoyed by the Local Authority in the case of a wholesale producer of milk.

Section 8 of the Regulations provide for the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors by the Local Authority.

Provisions with regard to infection of milk are contained in Section 18 and subsequent sections. It is the duty of every person having access to milk or to milk churns in or about any registered premises as soon as he becomes aware that he or any other member of his household is suffering from any notifiable disease, to notify the occupier of such premises, and the occupier shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the premises are situated. On the other hand the Medical Officer of Health of the district when he becomes aware that any person is suffering from notifiable disease who is employed on registered milk premises: and having access to the milk or to any milk receptacles, he shall forthwith notify the occupier of the premises. The regulation provides for the examination of persons suspected of suffering from a disease liable to cause infection of milk. Where the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that any person is suffering from disease caused by the consumption of milk supplied within the district from any registered premises or that the milk at any registered premises within the district is infected with disease communicable to man he may by notice in writing to the occupier require that no milk from those premises be sold unless it has been treated.

(b) (1) All producers' licenses granted under "the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations" shall after the 1st October be granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. After 1st October, 1954, the special designation "Accredited" will no longer be permitted to be used, and after 1st October, 1957, the special designation "T.T." may only be used in respect of milk from a herd which is on the Register of Attested Herds kept by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Dealers licences and supplementary dealers licences are issued by Local Authorities which authorises the holder to use the special designation in respect of such milk.

(b) (2) The Milk (Special designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1948, so far as they relate to pasteurised milk, and provide for a new special designation "sterilised milk." Pasteurised milk may be heated to a temperature between 145 degrees F and 150 degrees F for a period of 30 minutes, or to a temperature of 161 degrees F or above for a period of at least 15 seconds, before it is cooled to a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees F, or it may be heated to other temperature for such a period as may be approved by the Minister of Food.

Sterilised milk is required to be filtered or clarified, homogenised and heated in bottles to a temperature not below 212 degrees F for such a period as to ensure that it will comply with a prescribed test.

Licences in respect of pasteurising and sterilising establishments will be issued by the Food and Drugs Authority, i.e. in the case of this District—the County Council, but district Councils will continue to be responsible for all other licences.

Fees for licences have been dispensed with.

General.

With the co-operation of all authorities responsible for the production, treatment and distribution of milk, it is hoped a way as to provide the public with a safe and pure commodity.

APPENDIX D

HAVERFORDWEST CIVIC HEALTH EXHIBITION

A Civic Health Exhibition was held in the Market Hall, Haverfordwest for the four days August 30th to September 2nd, 1949. The Exhibition was sponsored by the Haverfordwest Borough Council and the Haverfordwest Rural District Council, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division).

Details of Exhibits.

The central exhibit was a mobile film unit belonging to the Infestation Control Division, which continuously showed a series of films dealing with Rodent Control, during the running of the exhibition. A series of 4 to 5 films were shown including a comic colour strip depicting the story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

For the convenience of other exhibitors the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries supplied a standard type of stall, approximately 10' by 5' from front to back, and 8' high. The sides and back of the stall were covered with green hessian. Exhibitors requiring more space than that provided by one stall were given two or more stalls placed side by side. It will be seen therefore that one standard stall takes up an area of 50 sq. feet, two stalls 100 sq. feet, etc.

The following is a complete list of the exhibitors and exhibits at the Haverfordwest Exhibition:—

No.	Exhibits	Exhibitor	No. of Stalls	Area
1	Film Unit	Infestation Control Division	Special Unit	
2	Grocers Shop Clean & Dirty	Messrs. Scourfield, Old Bdg., H-West.	2	100 sq. ft.
3	Butchers Shop Clean & Dirty	Messrs. Dickinson, Bridge St., H-West.	2	100 sq. ft.
4	Mass Radiography Service	M.M.R., H.Q., Cardiff	1	50 sq. ft.
5	Public Health Lab. Service	P.H.Lab. Penlan Rd. Carmarthen	2	100 sq. ft.
6	National Agricultural Advisory Service and	Miss Jones & Mr. Vaughan	3	150 sq. ft.
7	National Milk Testing Advisory Service			
8	Pembrokeshire Agricultural Committee Pest Control	P.A.E.C. (Mr. Sinnett)	2	100 sq. ft.
9	Gas Appliances	Wales Gas Board	2	100 sq. ft.
10	Electric Appliances	Wales Elect. Board	2	100 sq. ft.

11	Road Safety (Plus Film Unit)	County Road Safety Com. (Mr. Noott)	Special Unit	
12	Work & duties of Medical Officer of Health	M.O.H. (Dr. Speedy)	1	50 sq. ft.
13	Work & duties of Sanitary In- spectors	Sanitary Inspector	1	50 sq. ft.
14	Water Supplies	Water Engineer	1	50 sq. ft.
15	Display of Iron Works used by Local Authority	Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd.	2	100 sq. ft.
16	Town & Coun- try Planning	County Council (Mr. Price)	1	50 sq. ft.
17	Models of Schools & other L.E.A. buildings	County Council (Mr. Barrett)	2	100 sq. ft.
18	Housing	Local Councils	1	50 sq. ft.
19	Care of Milk in the home	Miss Jones	1	50 sq. ft.
20	Welfare Foods	Ministry of Food	1	50 sq. ft.
21	Ice-Cream	Lyons	1	50 sq. ft.
22	Milk Factory	Dried Milk Products	1	50 sq. ft.

Special Features.

A film showing how Mass Radiography works, and another dealing with milk from the Cow to the Consumer, were shown as special features by the Ministry's film unit.

Miss Lawrence, a technical expert from the Infestation Control Division, gave a lecture upon various aspects of Rodent Control.

The Haverfordwest Boy Scouts gave a Gymnastic Display during the Exhibition.

Organisation of the Exhibition.

The Medical Officer of Health was requested to organise the Exhibition, and to act as a Control Office for the co-ordination of all those taking part in the exhibition. To assist in this work, and to give official weight to decisions reached, an Exhibition Committee, consisting of members and officials of the Councils concerned was formed. Also in this Committee outside bodies were represented, e.g. P.A.E.C., County Council, Chamber of Trade, etc. An official from the Infestation Control Division attended each meeting of the Exhibition Committee to give advice on matters arising, particularly financial matters. The Mayor of Haverfordwest, Coun. L. T. Fisher, acted as Chairman of the Committee. Three meetings of this Committee were held, two in June and one in August.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembrokeshire was requested, and consented, to open the Exhibition.

Publicity.

Publicity was given to the Exhibition by the following methods:—

1. Press Advertisements.

Special notices regarding the Exhibition were inserted in the Local Press for 3 weeks prior to the opening of the Exhibition. The cost of that was borne by the Infestation Control Division.

2. Posters.

Special Posters were prepared locally for display in shop windows, and other public places. The cost of these was borne by the Infestation Control Division.

3. Bus and Car Notices.

Special notices for display in buses and cars were prepared locally. The cost of these was borne by the Infestation Control Division.

4. Street Banners.

The Infestation Control Division supplied the necessary number of street banners.

5. Mobile Loudspeaker.

This was employed during the running of the Exhibition. Cost borne by the Infestation Control Division.

6. Special Invitation Cards.

A small Sub-Committee was set up to decide the distribution list for Special Invitation Cards. Approximately 80 such cards were sent out. The Local Councils bore the cost of these.

7. Programmes of the Exhibition.

A double folder Programme of the Exhibition was prepared locally. This gave details of the Exhibition and opening Ceremony on the front piece. The centre pages contained a list of exhibits and exhibitors. The back page contained information as to Special Features. Approximately 1000 programmes were prepared locally and handed out to visitors attending the Exhibition. The cost of these programmes was borne by the Infestation Control Division.

Opening Ceremony.

The opening Ceremony was performed at 2.30 p.m. on the 1st day of the Exhibition. The Lord Lieutenant of the County opened the Exhibition supported by the Mayor of Haverfordwest, and the Chairman of the Rural District Council, and by the Director of the Infestation Control Division.

A special platform was erected for the opening Ceremony. The platform was florally decorated by the Garden Shop in Haverfordwest, free of charge.

The Platform Party consisted of the above mentioned persons together with the Chairmen of Health Committees, the

Clerks of Councils, the Medical Officer of Health, and their ladies.

Following the opening Ceremony light refreshments were provided for holders of special invitation cards. This cost was borne by the local Councils.

Construction of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition was opened on Tuesday so that exhibitors could have the Monday for setting up their exhibits. The Infestation Control Division had the skeleton stalls erected by 10 a.m. Monday morning. To do this they worked during the Saturday and Sunday previously. This is the usual practice. For general construction of the stalls and preliminary work the Infestation Control Division required the assistance of approximately 7 Council employees. The work involved working overtime and Sunday work. The extra cost of wages of Council employees fell upon the Local Councils.

At the close of the Exhibiton, at 8 p.m. on Friday evening, exhibitors commenced the removal of their exhibits. The Infestation Control Divison worked through the night to dismantle the stalls.

Conclusion.

The Exhibition was surprisingly successful. There was a steady stream of visitors during the 4 days for which it ran. An approximate count taken by the Mobile Film operator revealed that 7,000 persons had seen the film show.

Every stand and exhibit had its share of public interest. The models of the new Schools to be built in Pembrokeshire, which were on view at the County Architect's stand, attracted much interest. The Road Safety stand was excellent. In fact all the stands and exhibits were well worth seeing, and a lesson was to be learnt from each of them.

The approximate cost to each of the Councils for the whole Exhibition was £40.





"Criterion" Printing Works, Haverfordwest